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H. M. H. H.
Printed and Published

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VOL. II NO. 165

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1947.

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BRITONS TO PAY 3s 4d FOR 20 CIGARETTES

Dalton's Budget: Tax Relief For 750,000 People

London, Apr. 15.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Dalton, presenting his budget to a crowded House of Commons today announced that he proposed to raise duties on tobacco which would mean that a packet of 20 cigarettes in future would cost 3/4d, and that he was giving two concessions that would relieve 750,000 people of all income tax payment in the future.

The Chancellor disclosed that the deficit last year "was only £569,000,000, which was £167,000,000 less than anticipated."

Excise receipts were almost exactly £1,184,000 in spite of the fact that £52,000,000 was lost on beer owing to the fact there was less barley for brewing. This loss of revenue on beer was almost exactly balanced by a series of surpluses on tobacco, entertainments, purchase tax and import duties. Tobacco brought in £446,000,000 which was "£21,000,000 more than we estimated."

4-POWER AGREEMENT

Marshall Admits Failure

Moscow, Apr. 15.

The United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, claiming that the United States proposal for a four-power treaty to keep Germany disarmed had been "imperialized" by Soviet-suggested amendments, virtually admitted failure to achieve agreement on the treaty at this session of the Foreign Ministers' conference.

General Marshall warned the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, that his tactics comprised a "very serious stand for any government to take" and then suggested abandoning discussion of the treaty at this time, passing on to the next item on the Ministers' agenda.

"We have reached a measure of agreement to keep Germany disarmed and unable to wage war," General Marshall said. "Therefore, if the United States draft is accepted for further negotiation, there is a very fair chance of agreement being reached at an early date, with very good effect on Germany and the world at large."

"But if agreement is imperilled by the introduction of controversial points, there is little or no chance of reaching an agreement. That is a very serious stand for any government to take."

General Marshall, who was today's chairman, paused for a moment, and then quickly admitted failure to get four-power agreement on the treaty, saying: "Since we failed to reach an agreement to a plan of reference for this treaty, I suggest we pass on to the next item on the agenda."—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Our Bathing Beaches

THE report of the bathing beaches committee is an interesting sign of the times wherein first consideration is given to the claims and needs of the many. The report is the testimony to the fact that the committee has studied the subject of future bathing facilities for the colony, and its recommendations bear the imprint of commonsense and practicality. Fears that the committee would adopt a policy of following the least line of resistance are allayed. If its recommendations are adopted it means that several of the biggest and most popular beaches on both sides of the harbour will become wholly available to the general public without discrimination. Briefly it is proposed that the main Repulse Bay, Stanley, and the Castle Peak Cafeteria beaches be developed for general use with the provision of pavilions, tents, and possibly government huts for daily hire. Also bathing areas at Kennedy Town, North Point, Tai Wan and Litchikok be converted into public swimming baths with purified salt water that Middle and South Beaches (Repulse Bay), Turtle Cove, Triton, Castle Peak Road and Castle Peak Bay be made available for private hire on ten years lease, and that other

fairly accessible beaches be surveyed with a view to recommending their development for general public use or allotment for private sheds. These recommendations mean the abolition of the old pre-war system of short-term leasing of plots on the more favoured beaches to private owners of bathing sheds which, in the long run, is not going to hurt anybody very much. Hongkong has always proudly shown to visitors her bathing beaches of natural beauty, knowing at the same time their amenities were available only for a comparatively few. The opportunity has now arisen for the beaches to be more equitably shared, and the recommendations of the committee go a long way towards achieving that aim. It is regretted that this report could not have been made available to the public six months ago, because there appears to be little or no chance of any substantial development of public beaches for the 1947 summer. The committee, facing up to this, suggests a short-term policy by which areas be set out to approved persons with permits to erect tents for public hire. Presumably that is the best the public can hope for this summer, meaning it will have to suffer a lot of inconvenience before adequate bathing facilities become a permanent feature of the colony's amenities.

Two concessions will relieve 750,000 people of all income tax payment in the future, the Chancellor said and tax reliefs are to date from April 6.

The Chancellor's first big blow was the "brutal" announcement that he proposed to raise Customs duty on imported tobacco leaf by about 50 per cent. The effect of this would be the price of a packet of 20 cigarettes will be raised from 2/4 to 3/4, he said. A cry of "shame" was heard. The price of most pipe tobaccos will be increased by about 1/2 per ounce. The average price of tobacco is 2/0 and the Chancellor's announcement means that the average cost in future will be 3/11 per ounce.

To satisfy the "insatiable demand" for tobacco, Britain is drawing heavily and improvidently on dollars, the Chancellor declared. "We are smoking much more as a nation than we can afford. He regarded the saving of dollars as much more important than an increase of revenue."

"EXPORT OR EXPIRE"

Mr Dalton continued: "We must export or we shall expire." In the months ahead exports and imports must be brought more nearly into balance. Imports must be severely limited, however, disagreeable. Taxation would play a part in stimulating export and reducing needless imports.

He announced the repeal of the excise duty on artificial silk as from May 1 next.

He said that he would continue for the present the existing subsidy on home produced fuel and gas oils and would repeal the duty on one penny per gallon on these oils.

Mr Dalton announced an increase in earned income relief raising the maximum relief from £150 to £250. He increased the child allowance from £50 to £60, restoring the allowance to pre-war figure. These allowance increases would relieve 750,000 people of all income tax payment, he said.

The total cost of tax reduction would be 96 millions in a full year and 80 millions this year.

NO BETTING TAX

The Chancellor said that he had carefully considered the tax on betting but was convinced that he could not get substantial revenue from it. It would be possible to tax the totalisator but it would be unjust to tax this alone and let the bookmaker go free. To tax all forms of betting would present the most formidable administrative difficulties.

50 PER CENT INCREASE

Mr Dalton proposed to raise the Customs duty on imported tobacco leaf by about 50 per cent. The effect of this would be, "I break the news brutally to the House" that the price of a packet of 20 cigarettes "will be raised from 2/4 to 3/4."

The price of most pipe tobaccos would go up by about 1/2 per ounce.

About 80 per cent of tobacco was imported from the United States. "To satisfy this insatiable demand we are drawing heavily and improvidently on dollars," he added.

Customs duty on imported leaf would be increased from 35/6 per pound weight to 54/10 per pound.

Mr Dalton announced that the privilege to the forces of purchasing from canteens at prices in force before 1942 must be discontinued from April 27 (members of the forces could buy a limited number of cigarettes in canteens for 18 pence per packet for which civilians paid 2/4).

He said that he had set the target of a one quarter reduction in the total national consumption of tobacco which he regarded as the "minimum of patriotic duty." He estimated a saving of \$30,000,000 this year.

PROSPECTIVE SURPLUS

Mr Dalton said that tax reduction would cost £84,000,000 this year and £98,000,000 in a full year. Tax increases would bring in £100,000,000 this year and £140,000,000 in a full year. "At the end of the balance of £22,000,000 this year and £53,000,000 in a full year and my prospective surplus for this year is raised from 248 millions to 270 millions."

The Conservative, Mr Anthony Eden, speaking after Mr Dalton, declared that the envisaged surplus in this year's budget of 248 millions was "not revenue surplus at all. It was a windfall of a number of items such as receipts from the sale of war stores."

They were non-recurring items and not matters which could give to confidence and jubilation or particular strength of the country.

Mr Eden said that the national expenditure was still far too high. The debate was then adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

GOLD FOR CHINA

Shanghai, Apr. 15. A shipment of 13 tons of American gold, purchased by order of former T. V. Soong to regulate the "tempestuous gold market in February," is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai from the United States in mid-April, the local press reported. Local financial circles were speculating on the uses to which this large amount of gold was to be put, since the government has closed the gold market under its emergency economic measures.—Associated Press.

Stalin Okays Trade Talks

London, Apr. 15.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons, as it reassembled after the Easter recess today, that Generalissimo Josef Stalin had agreed to trade talks between representatives of Britain and the Soviet Union.

Sir Stafford announced that the British Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr James H. Wilson, would leave for Moscow on Friday for a "general exchange of views" on future trade between the two countries.

Sir Stafford said the British were eager to import such raw materials as timber, which before the war came from Russia and the Baltic states. The Soviets, he said, were likely to want machinery and equipment from Britain for Soviet reconstruction.—United Press.

REYNOLDS ON LAST LAP OF FLIGHT

May Still Establish Record

Toronto, Apr. 15.

The Chicago pen manufacturer, Milton Reynolds, who is attempting to break the round-the-world speed record in a Douglas converted bomber, arrived in Edmonton, Alberta, at 8.55 o'clock tonight and took off from the Canadian field at 10.04 p.m. (GMT) for New York on the last lap of his journey.

DEMOCRATS REGAINING POPULARITY

Washington, Apr. 15.

This capital city has been surprised and a little puzzled by public opinion polls indicating that popular sentiment moved steadily toward the Democratic Party since the Republican triumph in the national congressional and gubernatorial elections last November.

A swing of the political pendulum after success in elections is not a novelty in American politics, but the swing has been so far and so definite as to compel Republican remedial steps, and to revive Democratic confidence in a possible political victory in 1948.

President Harry S. Truman, whose political fortunes seemed irreparably injured only four months ago, already is looked upon as the inevitable candidate of the Democratic Party to succeed himself. While the many-headed Republican Party must still go through an inner struggle to determine its dominant leadership in the coming year, simple numbers and increased willingness to accept counsel have made new friends for Truman.

OPPOSITION DISTURBED

The Republicans are striving to perfect their congressional legislative programme which will check an apparent loss of popular favour since the national legislature met last January.

Republican leaders are disturbed but not unduly alarmed by the swift ebb of popular favour indicated by the polls. They point out that a party coming into control of Congress after 14 years must necessarily go through a shakedown period while new members learn their tasks and party counsels attain a smooth-running efficiency.

A temporary loss of favour during the early stage of legislation—occupied largely with hearings and research—normally would be covered when the big legislative measures arrive at enactment and the congressional majority party can claim credit.

The recent trend toward Democratic popularity is obviously due largely to the political skill of President Truman, who weathered a sharp party defeat at the polls without personal loss of balance, and manifested enough good sportsmanship to turn the early sympathy into confidence and accepted the logic of the November defeat by a gracious appeal for party "co-operation" in Congress. In so doing, he left the Republicans to bear major responsibility for legislative programmes.—United Press.

BAKSI SLAUGHTERS WOODCOCK

Referee Stops Fight In Seventh Round: Briton Loses Gamely

London, Apr. 15.

Joe Baksi, of America, beat Bruce Woodcock, British heavyweight champion, at Harringay Arena tonight, the referee stopping the fight in the seventh round of their scheduled ten-round contest. Baksi has thus earned the right to challenge his compatriot Joe Louis for the world heavyweight title.

The referee stopped the fight in the seventh round when it was obvious that the Briton was in too bad a condition to continue.

There was a sensational opening to the bout when after a few seconds studying each other, Baksi went in and with a terrific right swing to the jaw dropped Woodcock. He could have risen at four, but waited to nine to regain his feet.

Scouting a kill, the Americana went after him, swinging right and left and a smashing right to the Briton's right eye sent Woodcock thundering to the boards. This time, he was glad to the count of nine and he was tottering when Baksi hit him on the jaw with a vicious right to the head, which flattened him out on the canvas. He was almost unconscious and but for the bell, which struck almost on the stroke of ten, would certainly have been counted out.

TWO MORE COUNTS

Woodcock's seconds, with smelly rolls and water, worked madly during the interval, but he was still in poor shape when he came out for the second round and was quickly sent to the boards for two counts of nine. But he was not out and in an amazing fashion was still on his feet as the round ended.

Coming out for the second round Baksi went after him, like a tiger and had the reeling Yorkshireman down for two more counts of nine with left and right swings to the head, but Woodcock weathered the storm in amazing fashion, and although bespattered with blood he was still on his feet at the end of the round.

The first blow was a fierce left to the jaw, which staggered the Yorkshireman. The second caught him above his right eye and sent him thundering to the boards. Another fierce right to the jaw had Woodcock completely flattened when the bell went. His seconds dragged him half unconscious to his corner, where they worked feverishly on him.

Boxing with indomitable grit and courage, Woodcock, with blood streaming from both eyes—cut under his right and a gash over his left—was not afraid of the blows in the third round with the rugged American. His boxing skill stood him in fine stead and he landed two fierce jabs to Baksi's face, one of which opened a small cut over the American's left eye.

FIGHTS BACK HARD

Round four was a repetition of round three, with the American trying hard for a knock out, but far from giving way Woodcock, whose seconds gave him smelling salts during the interval, fought on with superb British courage and was still fighting hard when the bell went. Woodcock fought the fifth round with his right eye closed. Baksi seemed content to pile on points until stung with a series of blows to his jaw from Woodcock's left, Baksi, nettled from these blows, went for his man and was hitting strongly when the bell went.

During the interval, the referee approached Woodcock's corner and appeared to ask whether the Briton, with his closed eye, wished to continue.

At the opening of the sixth round, Baksi went down for a time, but this was due to his slipping and he was quickly on his feet and trading punches with the gory Yorkshireman in mid-ring.

Baksi's cut eye causing his seconds some concern while awaiting for the seventh and what proved the final round.

TRAFFIC BLOCKS ROADS

Hours before the final eliminating contest for the heavyweight championship of the world was due to start all roads to the stadium were blocked with traffic, converging from all corners of Britain. Ticket-holders had a thin time as demand far exceeded supply, even at the top price of 20 guineas, and there were very few to sell.

(Continued on Page 4)

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged (per H.K. Telegraph)	\$101,473.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. Peterson	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Un	100.00
The Sincere Co., Ltd.	200.00
China Emporium, Ltd.	200.00
Wing On Co., Ltd.	200.00
The Sun Co., Ltd.	200.00
Allied Trading Co., Ltd.	100.00
Jones & Co., Ltd.	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammert	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. S. Crozier	50.00
Banque de la Four	1,000.00
A.B.C.	500.00
Au Kwok Leung	20.00
Hongkong Stevedoring Co.	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Anderson	300.00
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Booten	1,000.00
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Banque du L'Indochine	100.00
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New Mills, Cheshire	100.00
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Clover Flower Shop	100.00
John and Kim	50.00
Per "Wah Kiu Yai Po"	50.00
Chok Yuen Bud	50.00
Chung Monastery (H.K. Chapter)	50.00
Cheung Chun	200.00
Tung	50.00
Miss Fan Suit	5.00
Mul	5.00
Lee Yuk	10.00
(4th Instalment)	\$215.00
Continental Trading Co., Ltd.	100.00
Peter C. Jackson	40.00
M.J.S.	50.00
	\$110,373.00

(Corrections: \$1,000 acknowledged as from Gray Bros. Should have read Gray Brothers. \$20 from Tsang Shiu-cheung was donated in memory of the late Mr. Wm. T. Bilson.)

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment, will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

Wallace Controversy May Aid Truman Programme

New York, Apr. 15.

The Senate debate on President Truman's programme entered its final stages today and supporters of the President anticipated its passage by a large majority which, they believed, has been swelled by the controversial European crusade undertaken by Henry Wallace against the Truman doctrine.

Demands that Wallace be prosecuted under an ancient statute barring attacks by private citizens to influence foreign governments in their policy toward the United States were countered by the suggestion that this would make Wallace a martyr.

Wallace spent a day touring British agricultural projects, winding up his stay in Britain, and is preparing to carry his campaign to Scandinavia and France.

He made it plain that the American criticism made him more determined than ever to speak his mind on the policy which he charges will lead to war between the United States and Russia. A new forum for the discussion of the American policy is wanting up at the United Nations, where preparations are in full swing for a special General Assembly session on April 28 to consider the British mandate for Palestine.

This debate is expected to broaden quickly into general discussion of the whole Eastern Mediterranean, including Turkey and Greece. Latin-American members are taking an active interest in the session in the belief that they may play a decisive role. Five Arab states are known to be working hard in the hope of winning Latin-American support against recommendations favourable to the Jews in Palestine.—United Press.

Women This Space Every Day BEAUTY ARTS By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Alexis Smith for Lois Leeds.

For that clean, fresh, glowing skin follow this advice.

BASIC SKIN FACTS

The cleansing of your skin is your first step in the direction of beauty. Cleansing gives freshness and paves the way to a clear, radiant skin. When you possess anything that is lovely, you cleanse it to bring out its full beauty. So, too, your skin must be absolutely clean. And when it is you have taken your first step toward skin beauty.

If you like soap and water for cleansing, do, please, choose a real complexion soap, one which is bland, soft and of good quality. When you cleanse with soap, use a complexion brush if you have a coarse, oily skin. Always use a rich lather and rinse well with cold water.

If your skin is dry or completely normal, follow the rinsing with a light application of cream or wax free oil, which will restore oil to the skin. Many skins have a drawn, tight feeling after washing with soap and water but the cream or oil does wonders to relax the dry skin.

Cleansing Cream. The liquefying type of cleansing cream melts with the warmth of the skin. It penetrates, dissolving dirt from the pores, thus giving a fresh clarity to the skin. Always use liquefying cleansing cream on a small pad of absorb-

ent cotton which has been squeezed out in cold water. Pat about half a teaspoonful of cream on the pad and "wash" the throat and face.

The throat and face should be cleansed with upward and outward strokes. Always begin at the left corner of the throat. Cleanse the throat first, then along the edge of the contour, upward on the face, gently around the eyes, across the forehead, down the nose, across the mouth, around and around on the back of the neck. Remove surplus with cleansing tissues, first around the eyes, then repeat the strokes used in the cleansing.

Soft Creams. Spread on this type of cleansing cream with the fingertips. Leave on for a few minutes, then remove with tissues. Use the same cleansing movements as given above.

Pat the skin with skin freshener or astringent after cleansing with any type of cream. This stimulates circulation.

Always use a spatula or spoon to dip the cream from the jars as this method insures real cleanliness.

Remember—a Clean Skin is a Healthy Skin and a healthy skin can

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



If you have a Square Face, never pull the hair back at the temples. Never wear tight curls at the sides. Never wear your rouge directly in the center of your cheeks. Never pluck your eyebrows to a thin, disappearing line. Never try to make a "cupid's bow" mouth! All softness and natural effects if you are On The Square!

Wanted: the ideal girl

British laundries may soon be looking for their "ideal" girl. She will be called "Lorna No. 1" and will be the chief personality in a recruiting drive for more laundry workers.

Some laundries have chosen their own "Lorna," who will take part in a competition to find the best in her section of Britain. From these girls "Lorna No. 1" will be chosen.

Girls entering for the competition should be typical representatives of good laundry workers, and can come from any part of the country. They should have been in the work for at least two years.

Have a good record for attendance and punctuality; a sense of responsibility, initiative, power of leadership.

Be able to talk easily to people, and also to listen.

To make useful suggestions.

Be good tempered; Neat, attractive but not necessarily glamorous and tidy in appearance; And popular with their fellow-workers.

One of the "prizes" for Lorna No. 1 may be a trip to the United States to study conditions in laundries there.

KOREA WILL BE TEST CASE OF RUSSIA'S AMBITIONS

By DeWITT MACKENZIE

Keep an eye on the Korean developments. Secretary of State George C. Marshall's move in calling on Russia to co-operate with America in restoring the promised independence of Korea may at long last provide a test case to disclose the extent of the Soviet Union's ambitions for political expansion and domination of strategic foreign bases.

Korea isn't a big country. Its area is about 85,000 square miles and its population some 25,000,000. But it is a mighty atom in the re-alignment of the zones of influence among the world powers. It is among the key military positions of the Far East, and its fate hinges largely on its military value. That is blunt talk but true.

Korea was promised re-establishment of its independence by the Cairo declaration of 1943, but the unhappy country is still divided in halves, with the northern portion occupied by Russian troops and the southern section by United States forces.

America has been pressing for the establishment of a free government, but Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson, testifying before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington in March, charged the Russians with blocking the agreement for a unified Korea.

He said the United States would have to spend large sums for Korean aid, and at the week-end, American government officials said a United States programme for assistance involving US\$100,000,000 to US\$500,000,000 was well in the planning stage.

Joint Commission

Gen Marshall now has warned Russia that the United States intends to go ahead with independence measures in its own zone to fulfil its obligations under the Moscow agreement of December 1945, providing for the establishment of a joint American-Russian Commission to work out the plan for the institution of a provisional Korean government as the first step toward that country's independence.

The Commission collapsed in May last year when the Soviet and American members could not agree on what constituted the "democratic" parties and social organisations which should be heard on the Korean political issues.

Soviet commentators have accused the Americans of conducting a reactionary regime in the United States zone.

In the meantime, of course, Korea is divided, economically and politically.

Complementary Economics

The northern half of the country, under Russian occupation, is mainly industrial, while the southern American zone is agricultural.

The economies of the sections are vital complements to each other, but the Russians have dropped an iron curtain across the border between the two.

Behind that curtain, it is claimed by the southern Koreans, intensive Communism is going on.

Now if Russia responds to Marshall's call and proceeds to carry out the agreement for the establishment of an independent government, it will give hope that this may be a pattern representing Moscow's intentions elsewhere.

Dangerous Differences

However, if the Soviet Union refuses to give the Koreans their freedom under a democratic government, then the question certainly will arise as to whether Moscow has set any limit to its war aim expansion.

Now if Russia responds to Marshall's call and proceeds to carry out the agreement for the establishment of an independent government, it will give hope that this may be a pattern representing Moscow's intentions elsewhere.

Thus Korea is likely to give the world a test of the temper of both Russia and the Western democracies in the highly dangerous differences which have arisen over the re-alignment of the zones of influence.

And as previously stated, the issue in Korea is more military than political—just as it is in connection with Greece and Turkey.—Associated Press.

NEGRO GIs CAUSE STIR IN GERMANY

"It is the strangest week I have ever lived," said Private Arthur Davis, one of the three negro enlisted men chauffeuring American correspondents on a five-day tour of Russian-occupied Germany.

Many German villagers in Mecklenburg and the Baltic islands of Rügen never saw a negro before. In such places the negro chauffeurs were thickly surrounded by curious people, especially children. Sometimes such a large crowd gathered that the police had to intervene.

Won Hearts Also

In Waren, the negroes caused a considerable stir when they went out for an evening stroll down cobble-stoned streets. Packs of children trotted after them, some begging for chewing gums and chocolates.

Russian soldiers smiled at the procession.

In the port city of Stralsund, the negroes were an equally big sensation. In Neubrandenburg, the children begged correspondents to leave at least one of the negroes behind when the party left and asked whether "there are baby negroes."

The biggest sensation was on Rügen Island. Old-timers said they were the first negroes ever seen on the island. One native asked Kari Foote, one of the privates, "Are you an American boy?" This man had been telling the children around Foote's auto that the negroes were "Africans."

Another German asked Davis: "Do you speak English?" Davis wondered in reply: "What do you think I speak?"

Others asked why they were not white. Some children wanted to know if they could touch the negroes to see if the colour would rub off.

Everywhere, the party stopped the negroes won hearts as well as stares. They were generous with their gum and chocolates. A wrinkled peasant woman said they represented a model for the occupation soldiers.—Associated Press.

They Can Have Movies And Radio, But No Pin-ups

Warden Clinton Duffy of San Quentin Prison; in California, who is considered one of the most understanding prison administrators, believes that convicts are entitled to many privileges in exchange for good behaviour.

He explained that a prisoner should have "privileges," not "rights," with the explicit understanding they can be taken away if strict discipline is violated.

San Quentin's 4,200 inmates are controlled by a book of regulations, granting certain privileges, listing punishments but preventing any cruel or unreasonable punishment.

Some of the regulations are: Escape is the most punishable offence. One year to life for escape. Ten years for helping escape.

Assault with a deadly weapon means death for a prisoner serving a life sentence, and one year to life imprisonment for a prisoner serving a lesser sentence.

Liquor, narcotics and firearms are contraband. Scuffling is prohibited as are swearing, gambling, trading or bartering. Tailor-made cigarettes are prohibited.

On the privilege side inmates may see motion pictures selected by the warden, may listen to radio programmes piped to their cells over which no crime programmes are broadcast, may order books, magazines or newspapers and write manuscripts for sale.

Convicts are entitled to keep pictures of family members in the cells, but no pin-ups are offered use of a library and education and training programmes, and are encouraged to participate in athletics.

They publish their own newspaper and have the right to organise their

own broadcast. One successful programme was Warden Duffy's "San Quentin on the Air" with its theme song, "Time on My Hands."

Duffy considers tobacco a necessity. Cigarette papers and tobacco are issued to convicts without money. For others a canteen is maintained with inmates limited to U.S.\$12 in purchases in any one month.

Rupert & the New Pal—30



At the topmost part of the common Rupert story and George crawls to a stone and gazes around at the wide view. My word, I wish I had known that the world was as big as this," he gasps. When the parcel is opened, Rupert polishes off a sandwich, but his surprise George turns away. "I really couldn't touch such a thing," says the torpid stuffy, Bill looks anxious. "This is awkward," he murmurs. "We should have asked what food George likes before we started out!"

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Tourist Chief Flays Caterers

The British Caterers' Association which advised tourists not to visit Britain until 1948, has drawn an immediate and sharp retort from the Government's chief holiday press agent: "Don't cry 'stinking fish' at your own country."

Sir Alexander Maxwell, chairman of the government's Tourist and Holidays Board, was perturbed about the report issued by the caterers after a tour of the United States.

They said the influx of visitors to Britain this summer might bring £50,000,000 worth of ill will—because the country is far from being in a luxurious postwar condition—instead of the £25,000,000 annual income.

He was so perturbed that he summoned a press conference at Savoy Hotel and laid out Scotch, gin, wine and brandy for correspondents whom he told: "The Government's view that people should be encouraged to visit this country has not been altered. We have hundreds of letters from people—many of them are former troops—who want to come here, and this talk about our not being able to receive them is just damned nonsense."

Do Not Expect Luxury

"When we have got people in our own country who shout out 'stinking fish' at us I think it is time to call a halt."

Sir Alexander believed that the average tourist would not expect to find luxury in Britain to parallel the standard of living in the United States.

"Why," he said, "We were not good even before the war. Even then we could not give the people all they wanted. How could anybody expect to get in England in 1947 whatever they can get in America?"

Sir Alexander was worried about adverse publicity. He said there had been some cancellations as a result of Britons talking Britain down abroad.

"But there isn't one tourist who has cancelled one damned ticket to Italy or any other former enemy country whose economic position is dependent on the rest of the world and is no better than ours."

"Why shouldn't they come? Those Americans who were here when things were tough are those who now are waiting and wanting to come back and say thank you."

150,000 Visitors Expected

According to Arthur Mullins, Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade's Tourist Division, and Sir Alexander's aide, there are some 70,000 Americans who want to visit Britain this summer.

"We expect 70,000 from North America during the tourist season and 150,000 overall during the year," he said. "We expect them to spend £20,000,000 here."

And to cater for that £20,000,000, Sir Alexander said the Caterers' Association, who in his words cried "stinking fish" at Britain, had not even asked for any help except a few sheets of steel for shining cutlery which the Tourist and Holidays Board was unable to provide.

Sir Alexander gave no assurance that the 150,000 visitors would get liquid refreshment as good as he served either.—United Press.

INTER-SERVICE BOXING

The finals of Britain's Inter-Service Boxing Championships between teams of eight (one in each weight) are to take place at Harringay, London, today.

Headquarters, Bomber Command, Royal Air Force, High Wycombe, Bucks, England, is secretary of the Inter-Service Boxing Association.

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines Athletics championships and Inter-Command Challenge Cup meeting will be held at Chatham, on July 25 and 26.

SHOWING
TO-DAY

★ KINGS ★

SPECIAL TIME
At 2.30, 5.00,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

Once to every man and woman...

...the glowing, rapturous thing called love... that sweeps you off your feet.
Mr. & Mrs. Miniver together again in a new screen triumph



M-G-M presents

GREER GARSON
WALTER PIDGEON
Madame Curie

with HENRY TRAVIS • ALBERT BASSERMAN
Robert WALKER • C. Aubrey SMITH • Dame MAY WHITTY
Viktor FRANCES • ELLA BASSERMAN • Reginald OWEN
Yan JOHNSON • Margaret O'BRIEN

Directed by HERVYN LEROY
Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN
Screen Play by Paul Osborn and Paul H. Rameau • Based on the Book "Madame Curie" by Eve Curie

ADDED: LATEST METRO-NEWS

LEE THEATRE

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HARRINGAY & CO. ALEXANDER H. BLADE, GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY

LAST FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Don't Go Near This Woman!

ANGELAS
Pictures
Presents
GEORGE SANDERS • LINDA DARNELL
in ANTON CHERNOV

"Summer Storm"
ANNA LEE and HUGO HAAS LOUI LAMBER
EDW. EVERETT HORTON



RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS
COMMENCING TO-MORROW



HOWARD HUGHES
daring PRODUCTION
The Outlaw
Introducing JANE RUSSELL
Jack BUETZ • Thomas MITCHELL • Walter HUSTON
RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

STAR THEATRE

THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB

(BY COURTESY OF 'C.S.E.')

PRESENT
LAUGHTER
BY NOEL COWARD
PRODUCED BY RICHARD VERNON

TO-NIGHT AT 7.30 P.M.

Booking Hours:—12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.
Telephone:—58335.

CATHAY
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Never Before Together... America's Two Top Water Champs
Clashing in a Blazing Fend Over the Queen of the Bayous!



SWAMP FIRE
Starring JOHNNY WEISSMULLER • GREER GARSON
BUSTER CRABBE • THURSTON
A Paramount Picture
NEXT CHANGE
"ONE OF THIS YEAR'S 'THE BEST'"
John GARFIELD in
"AIR FORCE"

"I don't see how she manages to get so many dates—the only modern thing about her is her hair-do!"

World's Largest Liner Refloated As Crowds Watch From The Shore

Southampton, Apr. 15.
After being trapped on Bramble sandbank, outside Southampton Harbour, for 26 hours, the world's largest liner, Britain's 85,000-ton Queen Elizabeth, was refloated tonight by the concerted efforts of 16 tugs and the giant screws of the liner.

Two thousand people watching from the shore saw the Queen Elizabeth then head for Southampton Harbour. Before the liner was set free, some 400 passengers had been taken off and transported to Southampton.

Marshall Goes To Kremlin

Moscow, Apr. 15.
The United States Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall, conferred with Generalissimo Josef Stalin for almost an hour and three-quarters tonight after accusing the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, of virtually sabotaging the proposed 40-year treaty to enforce German disarmament.

General Marshall went to the Kremlin at 10 p.m. to appeal directly to the Russian leader for co-operation after a stormy meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers in which he put the major blame on Mr. Molotov for failure of the Big Four conference to reach any basic agreement on Germany.

The Secretary of State returned to the United States Embassy at 11.45 p.m. The American ambassador, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, and Mr. Charles E. Bohlen, State Department Russian expert and interpreter, accompanied General Marshall to the Kremlin for the long-delayed talk.

It was believed likely that General Marshall not only appealed personally for Stalin's co-operation in getting the disarmament treaty started toward conclusion, but discussed fully the delicate question of President Truman's policy of aid to Greece and Turkey against Communist encroachment.

It was the first visit of the new American Secretary of State to the Kremlin. Although Mr. Ernest Bevin of Britain and France's Georges Bidault had visited Stalin, it was understood General Marshall had been determined not to go until he had had a showdown on the 40-year treaty by which the Big Four powers would keep Germany disarmed.—United Press.

No Details Divulged

Moscow, Apr. 15.
The United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, clamped orders on his staff to keep the details of his conference with Generalissimo Stalin from the press. All the press officer, Mr. Michael McDermott, would divulge was that General Marshall kept an appointment with Stalin at 11 a.m. and returned to the United States Embassy at 11.45 p.m. He said all else about the conference was withheld on "orders" from General Marshall.—United Press.

Joins Ghosts Of His Victims

Warsaw, Apr. 15.
Rudolf Hoess went alone to death by hanging today at Oswiecim crematorium, amidst the ghosts of 4,000,000 persons who had been burned, starved and beaten to death in the world's largest murder factory.

The shadow of the gallows fell on row upon row of green barracks where Hitler's prisoners had awaited the inevitable end, but Hoess seemed heedless of his surroundings as the rope was secured about his neck.

Only a few officials witnessed the execution in the lonely waste where thousands daily were processed by the Nazis, who employed Hoess as super-executioner.

Hoess maintained the impassivity he displayed throughout the trial.—United Press.

WOODCOCK SLAUGHTERED

(Continued From Page 1)

A careful check was made on all entering the stadium in view of the recent theft of a large number of tickets and each ticket was examined six times before the lucky purchaser sat in his seat.

Betting swung to evens as the fight approached, with many fans fancying a drawn bout at long odds on 15 to one.

Both boxers confidently predicted the ring for what was the outstanding fight of their careers—the honour of meeting Joe Louis for the world title—each with great hopes of success.

Among the notables at the ringside were Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, and the Duke of Norfolk, premier duke of England. There were many stringently dressed women present.

The boxers stepped into the ring at 7.40 p.m.—25 minutes late, Bakki first followed by Woodcock. The British champion wore blue shorts with purple pinstripes and the American black with red waist band.—Reuter.

It is expected that the bows of the vessel will be examined by a diver for possible damage before she sails on her next voyage to New York this week.

The operation of freeing the liner was an impressive sight. The 16 tugs clustered around the stern of the liner, and at a signal of two loud blasts from the Queen Elizabeth's stern, the responsive squeaks from the whistles of the tugs there was a big pull.

Smoke poured from the funnels of the Queen Elizabeth as the mammoth vessel cracked on her own power, while the funnels of the tugs belched dense, blue smoke, strained to move the 85,000-ton bulk.

Very slowly the liner went astern; gradually she moved faster until within a few seconds she had completely disappeared into the sea fog. For 10 minutes there was silence, and then two more blasts on the ship's siren told that she was going forward to make her berth in the Ocean Dock.

Partly Blocking Tideway
The Queen Elizabeth actually got stuck on one of the lowest tides of spring in Southampton Waters.

An official with 40 years of experience of Southampton waters told Reuter last night that the Queen Elizabeth was partly blocking the tideway, and he thought that the big ship of the United States line, the America, would have been able to get by if the Queen Elizabeth had not been refloated before the American liner was due to come up to Southampton at midday tomorrow.

The 400 passengers who were taken off landed in good humour. Among them were the lovely actresses Beatrice Lillie—who were a hat with an enormous ostrich feather poised 50 centimetres above it.

She said that the delay in landing was well worth while, "just for the sake of another of those simple, low meals we got on board."—Reuter.

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WHITE HOUSE COMMENT ON WALLACE

Washington, Apr. 15.
A White House spokesman said today that it was obvious that Henry Wallace is speaking as a private citizen in his British speeches attacking the United States foreign policy.

It was the first comment from the White House since Wallace began attacks on the American programme to aid Greece and Turkey.

The White House press secretary, Charles Ross, when asked whether the United States would notify the British Government that Wallace was speaking only as a private citizen, said: "It is an obvious fact, is it not, that Mr. Wallace is speaking as a private citizen?"

He said the White House has taken no official notice of Wallace's statements, but declined to prophesy when asked whether this would apply to the future.—United Press.

APPEAL TO REASON

New Delhi, Apr. 15.
The Viceroy's office tonight issued a peace appeal to India's warring communities, signed by the Hindu spiritual leader, Mahandas Karamchand Gandhi, and the Moslem leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah. An official announcement said the appeal was issued at the request of the Viceroy, Admiral Viscount Mountbatten.

The appeal said: "We deeply deplore the recent acts of lawlessness and violence which have brought the utmost disgrace to the fair name of India and the greatest misery to the Indian people, irrespective of who were the aggressors and who the victims."

"We denounce for all time, the use of force to achieve political ends and we call on all communities of India, to whatever persuasion they may be, to refrain from all acts of violence and disorder but also to avoid in speech and writing any incitement to such acts."—United Press.

Lidice Murderer Executed

London, Apr. 15.
Harald Wiersmann, head of the Gestapo at Kladno, was sentenced to death by the Prague court today as the man responsible for destruction of the village of Lidice, the Prague radio said.

The Lidice massacre took place on June 10, 1942, following the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Deputy Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.—Reuter.

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THE PARKERS



Economic Crisis In Japan

New York, Apr. 15.
The New York Times, commending SCAP's achievements in the reformation of Japan, said editorially today that the problem in Japan is elimination of scarcities through production.

The editorial said: "The occupation administration's reformation of Japan under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been one of the outstanding achievements of the postwar period. At present, however, events beyond Gen. MacArthur's control are beginning to precipitate a crisis in Japan."

"The crisis is the result of progressive economic breakdown and exhaustion to which Gen. MacArthur and aides have been calling attention to with increased urgency. Some responsibility for this was placed by Gen. MacArthur on the Japanese Government, and no doubt with justice."

"But in the face of desperate shortages in all essentials, even the most stringent controls break down and the government itself, being after all the puppet of the victors, is none too strong to make controls effective. However, the real problem is not control of scarcities but, elimination of scarcities through production."

"This production cannot get under way until Japan has peace, until her obligations under a peace treaty have been determined and until she is admitted to world trade."

"Viewed in that light, Gen. MacArthur's recent plea for early peace for Japan assumes a new significance. We can disregard it only at an immense cost to ourselves."—United Press.

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'Lucky' Luciano Still In Prison

Genoa, Apr. 15.
Charles "Lucky" Luciano, New York's former white slave and narcotics boss, today began his fourth day "on ice" in Marassi Prison with the strengthening belief that the Italian authorities are holding him incommunicado in Genoa to keep him out of "their hair" until after the Sicilian election next Sunday.

It was learned today at the prison, where Luciano is reading library novels in his private cell, that the order for his arrest and indefinite imprisonment in Genoa came from Dr. Giuseppe Messara, Inspector-General of Police at Palermo.

His ultimate destination is Lercara Freddi, his native village near Palermo.

With a dozen top political leaders already in Sicily and others scheduled to go there, including Premier Alcide De Gasperi, and trouble almost a certainty during Sunday's voting, Dr. Messara apparently feels he has enough on his hands without having to worry about Luciano's arrival.—United Press.

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Nazi Officers Sentenced

Munich, Apr. 15.
A Military Government general court today found four former SA officers guilty of attempting to form an illegal underground organisation and sentenced them to long terms of hard labour.

The court found them guilty of "discussing, planning and attempting to institute the formation of an organisation 'that might develop military characteristics' and of forming a secret organisation. They were also found guilty of possessing false papers."

Sentences passed were: former SA Brig-Gen. Albert Witzonke, 18 years; Maj-Gen. Wilhelm Dittler, 12 years; Maj-Gen. Siegfried Heine, 12 years; and Col. Ewald Bartel, 10 years.

The defence attorneys said they would appeal. Sentence will be carried out at Straubing.—United Press.

TO COME EAST

Pearl Harbour, Apr. 15.
Admiral Louis E. Denfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, is scheduled to leave today by air on a 13-day inspection tour of naval installations under his command.

Admiral Denfield plans to confer with General MacArthur in Tokyo and U.S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kamp in Manila, and to meet Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

In addition to his staff, the party will include the author, John F. Marquand.—United Press.

Foreign Students In U of C

Berkeley Cal., Apr. 15.
About 160 students from 38 foreign countries are now studying agriculture at the University of California, with Indians leading the enrolment with 45 students, followed by Egypt and Palestine with about 20 each.

Foreign registration in other branches of the big university amounts to several hundred.—Associated Press.

American Ships Resume Orient Pleasure Trips

Yokohama, Apr. 15.
The United States Maritime Service has resumed pleasure cruises through parts of the Orient and the Philippines.

The first sailing under a revised service was the General Gordon, which left Yokohama on Sunday on a regular 21-day cruise. The ship will stop first at Shanghai, then travel south along the China coast and then southeast through the Philippines to Manila before retracing its course to Yokohama.

Both military personnel and civilians may take advantage of the renewed service.

The next scheduled trip will be by the Marine Lynx, leaving Yokohama on May 4.—United Press.

Stassen's Education For The White House

BY HARRY W. FRANTZ
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Apr. 15.
Captain Harold Stassen's tour of European countries is another chapter in an odyssey which his friends think might be called "education for the White House."

Already the most original and daring aspirant for the Republican Presidential nomination since Theodore Roosevelt, Stassen seems to be charting his course on the hypothesis that he will some day be Chief Executive.

Discarding the old political thesis that "the office should seek the man," the former Minnesota governor has frankly asserted his presidential candidacy and seems to be consciously preparing himself for as much national and world responsibility as the Republican nominating convention of 1948, and the voters subsequently, are willing to give him.

Even though Stassen should fall short of his presidential aspiration, the prominence that he has already attained would assure his consideration as a progressive Western vice-president on the ticket with an Eastern conservative Republican.

But if his novel and direct approach to the nation's political favour should prove politically ineffective, he would still be a virtually certain member of a Republican Cabinet.

Stassen has the background of notable success as a lawyer, governor of the State of Minnesota, chairman of the National Governors' conference, naval officer in the Pacific, and member of the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Excels in Debate
From his college days he has excelled in public speech and debate; he likes the forum and the microphone. He writes well and knows the modern art of public relations. Personally studious, he commands the respect of the serious-minded, while his frank and engaging personality corresponds to that of the more conventional type of politician.

The national capital was astounded when Stassen, not holding any office, opened a political headquarters here to campaign for the Presidency. It is a modern and well-equipped office, in the heart of the city, functioning in the same practical and matter-of-fact way. Although aided by highly trained political and publicity experts, Stassen does things on his own initiative and his usual approach seems to be that of self-education.

European Trip
In recent months he has endeavored in turn to master the intricacies of the labour-industrial crisis, housing, health, small business and reciprocity trade. His trip to 18 countries of Europe was a logical next step, since he sees the role of the United States as one of world leadership rather than national self-aggrandizement.

Stassen's manners and personal interests are generally "in line" with those of the American "middle class." His naval service in the Pacific associates him with veterans' interests. His debating skill attracts engagements such as that of the "Town Hall" radio programme, in which he debated labour questions.

Probably no other presidential aspirant has a more direct close to goodwill from Protestant religious bodies. The International Society of Christian Endeavour awarded him a citation for distinguished public service in 1941. He was elected vice-president of the Northern Baptist Convention in 1941, and a year later became president of the International Council of Religious Education, a position he still holds.

King Christian Weaker

Copenhagen, Apr. 15.
An official announcement said tonight that the condition of King Christian had deteriorated somewhat. The announcement said his fall had increased and there was a shortness of breath. His temperature was 38.3 Celsius.—United Press.

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FIVE TO BE CANONIZED

Vatican City, Apr. 15.
The final step toward canonization of three French, one Italian and one Swiss beatified will be taken in the presence of Pope Pius on Thursday in a semi-public consistory attended by 17 Cardinals and all Bishops and Archbishops residing within 100 miles of the Eternal City.

The Cardinals, wearing red silk raincoat, red shoes and gold crucifixes, and the purple-gowned Archbishops and Bishops will cast their votes for canonization. Each Cardinal will read his vote and a brief speech explaining the reason for his decision.

Only a few Archbishops and Bishops have time to read their motivations, and the others will merely present them in the final stage toward canonization ceremonies to begin in May.

A semi-public consistory follows the secret and public consistory a month ago, when the cardinals voted in secret on the canonizations. Thursday's ceremony is to be held in the Consistorial Hall, in the presence of the Pope, at 10.30 a.m. The Pope will ask for a vote in a brief opening address and will conclude with a short speech of thanks.

The Swiss hermit, Nicola de Flue, will be the first of five to be made a saint in a solemn ceremony on May 15.

The other four are the Italian priest Giuseppe Cafasso, the French priest Louis Grignon de Montfort and Michel Garicoits, and the French nun Catherine Labouré.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 8.30 to 11.30 p.m. and also on 2.25 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

6.30 "Star Parade" Stage and Film Stars of Today & Yesterday; 7.30 Studio: "Living Show." Presented by Al Stott & George Lewis; 8.10 London Relay: World News; 8.10 London Relay: Home News from Britain; 8.15 Studio: "The Cinema Menace." Talk by Dr. H. G. Begbie, Health Officer, Kowloon; 8.20 Studio: "I Bring You Music"—Classical Request Programme arranged by Lynn Fraser; 9.20 Studio: Recital by Cella Hodgman (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown; 9.40 Mark Weber and his Orchestra; 10.10 London Relay: News; 10.10 London Relay: Service; Robinson Cleaver at the Organ; 10.40 "Twilight Melodies"; 11. Close down.

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Berkeley Cal., Apr. 15.
About 160 students from 38 foreign countries are now studying agriculture at the University of California, with Indians leading the enrolment with 45 students, followed by Egypt and Palestine with about 20 each.

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SUCCESS OF OPERATION HIGH JUMP

Washington, Apr. 15.
Several members of the United States Navy's Antarctic expedition told the United Press today that the successful return of the task force flagship, Mount Olympus, and other craft of "Operation High Jump" was a tribute to the leadership of Rear Admiral Richard H. Cruzen, and ample testimony and demonstration of the value of experience the U.S. Navy gained in previous Polar operations.

It was the fourth South Polar trip for Rear Admiral Richard Byrd, who served as technical director of the expedition.

The expedition was forced to leave Ross Ice Shelf, where a temporary land base had been established early in February, because of the danger of being icebound in Ross Sea. Admiral Byrd said the icepack in Ross Sea was the worst encountered in the history of South Polar exploration.

Observers said the ice did not endanger icebreakers like the Northwind and Burton Island which accompanied the expedition, even though some of the floes which drifted in the sea had surface areas of many thousands square yards.

Took Two Weeks
As it was, the Mount Olympus and other craft were badly battered coming out into more open water, according to these observers. The Mount Olympus took about two weeks to pick its way from Ross Ice Shelf through about 600 miles of treacherous icepack to the safer waters of the Bay of Whales.

The central group did not encounter any whaling ships, one expedition member told United Press, but contacted Japanese vessels and others by radio at frequent intervals.—United Press.

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ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S Shadow of a Doubt

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
Shadow of a Doubt
MACDONALD CAREY
PATRICIA COLLINGS HENRY TRAVERS WALLACE FORD
Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE. Produced by JACK H. LILLIAN.
Only Director ALFRED HITCHCOCK could weave such unforgettable suspense from detail.

VOCAL RECITAL

MISS HO SHUEH KO (Soprano)
MISS MAGARET KONG (Contralto)
MICHAEL BODER
AT THE PIANO
AT 8 P.M. WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1947
AT THE ROOF GARDEN
HONG KONG HOTEL

THE ROOF GARDEN HONG KONG HOTEL

Bookings at:
RECEPTION OFFICE, HONG KONG HOTEL,
TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.
KING'S MUSIC CO.

COMING TO THE KING'S The BIG Show!

FRANK
SINATRA
KATHRYN
GRAYSON
GENE
KELLY



JOSE ITURBI
with STOCKWELL - Pamela BRITTON
"Rags" RAGLAND - Billy GILBERT
Henry O'NEILL
WATCH FOR THE
OPENING DATE

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below: Wednesday, April 16

Bangkok (Sea) 2 p.m.
Batavia (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 3 p.m.
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shiki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kobe (Train) 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuming, Foochow (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, April 17
Manila (Air) 10 a.m.
Batavia (Sea) 10 a.m.
Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) noon.
Bangkok (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai, USA, Central and South America, Canada (via San Francisco) (No parcels for Canada) (Sea) noon.
Tainan, Shiki (Sea) 2 p.m.
Straits (Sea) 3 p.m.
Straits (Train) 4 p.m.
Auckland, London (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Peking (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Kobe (Sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shiki (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.

Friday, April 18
Manila (Air) 10 a.m.
Tainan, Shiki (Sea) 2 p.m.
Straits (Sea) 3 p.m.
Straits (Train) 4 p.m.
Bangkok, Tientsin, Calcutta, Karachi, Bata, Cebu, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Seigon, Paris (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.